

From the Globe.
MR. LEIGH'S LETTER.
The letter of resignation which Mr. Leigh has addressed to the Legislature, is, we think, the most sincere and candid expression of his sentiments ever paraded before the public by that gentleman. The attempt so plainly avowed by the author to "the instructions which the General Assembly gave [him] at its last session," however at variance with his elaborate report in support of their instructions, is, without doubt, the genuine feeling of his heart—the aristocratic principle which he has secretly cherished, while professing its opposite.

But through what a maze of inconsistency has Mr. Leigh at last reached the downright confession of the seated venom of hostility to popular rights, which, throughout his life, has corroded his bosom. When Mr. Giles's denial of the right of instruction, as he thought, opened the way to crush an eminent man, and put himself at the starting point of a successful political career, Mr. Leigh appeared as the ardent asserter of the great principle of the right of instruction, and its obligation on the representative agent. But the odor of the aristocrat was too strong about him—his deep, implacable hatred of Mr. Jefferson, as the glorious and successful champion of the cause of the people, was too apparent to enable him, by his side blow at Mr. Giles, while wandering from the true faith, to secure the confidence of Virginia. Mr. Leigh was doomed to languish in his distrustful republicanism, and finally to relapse, and tell the people that he wanted no office, and was willing to be called an aristocrat. This happened some six years since, during the session of the Virginia Convention. He did not then foresee that the bank, as in the case of Mr. Giles, would furnish him an opportunity to strike down and to supplant another distinguished favorite of Virginia. He did not foresee the bank panic, and the fine occasion it afforded of bringing the right of instruction to bear on Mr. Rives, and exile him from the Senate.

When this lucky epoch arose, Mr. Leigh and his Richmond friends immediately availed themselves of it. They got up a great panic meeting—they assumed to be enemies of the bank, but were terror struck at the executive usurpation of removing the funds of the nation from the possession of an institution notoriously using them in conjunction with the federal party to corrupt and control the press, and carry the Presidency and a bank charter by systematic bribery. All this, however, was kept out of view. The whole matter was made to appear that the President had seized the purse and sword of the nation, and that its liberty was lost unless the deposits were restored.

This was the point of attack through which Mr. Leigh and his friends reached Mr. Rives. They had a hollow Legislature, just suited to their purposes, to deal with. It was composed of pretended friends of the administration in the person of a number of nullifiers, disguised under the name of State rights men, and blue-light federalists, in the mask of Proclamation men. These useless most happily combined the elements suited to Mr. Leigh's purposes. They were bankers and aristocrats at heart, and embraced with avidity the opportunity of echoing the panic resolutions of the Richmond junta. Mr. Rives was instructed to vote to restore the deposits, against which he had declared his opinions; and being thus, in effect, instructed to resign, his station was made vacant for Mr. Leigh.

Mr. Leigh reached the station of Senator by the practical exertion, on the part of his friends in the Virginia Legislature, of the principle which he had so elaborately illustrated in theory, by his report. The month (April) after this instruction Resolutions were adopted, the members of it were for the most part, re-elected. The people having, in the course of the summer, deliberately considered the panic movement, the expulsion of Mr. Rives, and the Bank's progress in its encroachment on the Government, through the Senate of the United States, resolved to apply the principle of instruction to those who had applied it to Mr. Rives. Mr. Leigh, in the mean time, had spoken of certain developments, which might induce him to vote for the re-charter of the Bank, although he held it to be a palpable violation of the constitution. He would take it as an "alternative" against his oath, and to save the currency, provided he obtained instructions, or, what he considered "tantamount to instructions," a knowledge of the will of his constituents to authorize such a vote, and absolve his soul from the guilt of a violated oath.

This was the right of instruction, taken to the highest point, and putting the infidelity of the people and the fooling with that of the Pope, of the people of Virginia put all this profession of absolute acquiescence in their behests, on the part of Mr. Leigh and his friends, to a more sudden test than they anticipated. The term in the Senate in which Mr. Leigh had superseded Mr. Rives, being about to expire, the people resolved to save their new Senator from the troy of his "developments" and the sin of his "altercation," by instructing their immediate representatives not to re-elect him. This was done, and enough to make up a majority against Mr. Leigh had instructions, under the sign-manual of their immediate constituents. These instructions were then denuded by his friends as bush instructions, obtained by imposing false arguments and expert statements on the people, and the rigidly-righteous Leigh-instruction-men. It was proposed to postpone the election of Senator, and refer the matter to the people in a general election. This was refused by Mr. Leigh's friends; but, in order to counteract the in-

struction by his friends, he gave out, on the part of Mr. Leigh, through a gentleman of high standing, and his personal friend, that if his pretensions were decided against by the return of a majority of the General Assembly, he would resign. The majority was returned; that majority instructed him; he refused to obey its instruction, and left the pledge of his friends unfulfilled. He resolved to hold on, and see his party might succeed, under the auspices of the Janus-faced White and Harrison ticket. With Mr. Mangum as a sort of Siamese brother and confederate, Mr. Leigh set about the task of producing a reflux in the popular sentiment in Virginia and North Carolina. They undertook to instruct the people in dinner speeches, and by satisfying them that Senators were much better judges of their interests than themselves, and that the administration they had chosen was not half so good an one as their Senators could teach them to choose. The itinerant couple hoped to secure the acquiescence of the two States, the Representatives, in the doctrine that the Senate was the seat of wisdom, and the savior of the Constitution, and that the people could not do better than submit every thing to their direction. Mr. Mangum, finding that he had failed in this bold attempt at declamation, and that his State was determined to hold him accountable for a violation of the right of instruction, ungraciously surrendered the tip of his term, by way of expiation. Mr. Leigh, however, it will be seen from the following, is determined to sacrifice all past pledges and professions, and die going in the cause of aristocracy and Senatorial supremacy; but he still disguises his feelings, while he avows his principles. He pretends that he is compelled to resign from the circumstances of his family. These same circumstances, he declared, casted when he consented to make the sacrifice and accept the office. While, therefore, he asserts that he does nothing for the "public odium" of retaining a position, obtained and held, as he held, that in the Senate, he believes his own heart. He is a better man than he thinks he is. He had not the hardihood to stand in so elevated a station as the Senate of the United States for six years, under circumstances that would have made it worse than a pillory, and, in such predicament, endure the gaze of the American people.

Richmond, Dec. 5th, 1836.

"Sir, In the letter I addressed to the Speakers of the two Houses of the General Assembly, under date of the 2d of March last, I announced my purpose to resign my office of Senator of the United States at the commencement of the present session; and I hereby resign the office.

"I should have confined this letter to the single purpose of making this resignation, if the obligations of truth and candor, the care I owe to my own reputation, and, in my sense of duty to my country, and its institutions, and the importance upon me the necessity of correcting some misrepresentations, which I have discovered to exist, as to my motives for resigning.

"I shall therefore, avail myself of this opportunity to declare, in the most explicit and solemn manner, what I thought I had intimated very distinctly in my letter of the 2d of March, above referred to; that my sole reason and motive for resigning my seat in the Senate, consists in the imperious necessity I am under of giving my whole attention to my private affairs, or rather in my sense of the duty which I owe to my family, and to all my personal relations, in which I could not retain my seat in the Senate, if I would; and I must ask leave of my further, that so far from being in the slightest degree dissatisfied to resign by the instructions which the General Assembly gave me at its last session, and the resolution of the people of Virginia, that it was bound to obey those instructions, and to resign, so far, too, from being injured by any apprehension of the censure of the General Assembly, or even of any public odium I might incur by retaining my office, I feel my whole hope of the lasting approbation of my country upon my resignation, to the principles and doctrines asserted in the resolutions of the last session; principles and doctrines as novel in my opinion, as they are erroneous and dangerous, tending to an entire subversion of the Constitution of the Senate, to an alteration of the whole frame of the Federal Government, and to the destruction of all the balances wisely provided by the Constitution, as well intercepts of the Government towards each other, as the relation of the whole towards the State Governments.

"I request you to communicate this letter to the General Assembly.

I have the honor to be sir, with all respect,
Your obedient servant,
B. W. LEIGH.

Office of the American,
BALTIMORE, December 13—1 P. M.
[Reported for the Baltimore American.]

IN SENATE,
Monday, December 12.

Mr. Black, from Mississippi, Mr. Tallmadge and Mr. Webster, took their seats today.

Tuesday, Dec. 13.
Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, asked and obtained leave to introduce a joint resolution, he had named on Thursday last. This joint resolution consists of two sections: the first, rescinding the Treasury order of July 11, 1836, which orders all payments to be made in a certain currency; and the second, renders it unlawful for any Secretary to issue such an instruction hereafter. The joint resolution was read, and ordered for a second reading.

On motion of Mr. King, of Alabama, the Senate proceeded to ballot for a Secretary, in the place of Walter Lewis. The ballots being collected, there appeared to be 41 deposited in the boxes, 25 being necessary to a choice. Of these Mr. Ashmun received 20, Mr. Naudain 18, and Mr. Webster 1. Mr. Naudain and Mr. Webster were one blank.

The Senate then proceeded to a second ballot, which there appeared 40 ballots, and of these Mr. Dickens had 21, Mr. Naudain 18, and Mr. Brian 1. Mr. Asbury, Dickens was elected Secretary.

Election of Committees.
On motion of Mr. Hubbard, the Senate proceeded to the election of Standing Committees, taking the customary course of balloting, in the first instance for the Chairman—[the number of votes generally given was about 30, and the result was usually about 20 to 18, and a blank or two.] Mr. Clay had 14 for Chairman of Foreign Relations, and Mr. Webster, 15 for Chairman of the Committee on Finance. The Chairman were elected as follows:

Foreign Relations, Mr. Buchanan; Finance, Mr. Wright; Commerce, Mr. King of Ala.; Manufactures, Mr. Ailes; Agriculture, Mr. Page; Military Affairs, Mr. Benton; Militia, Mr. Wall; Naval Affairs, Mr. Rives; Public Lands, Mr. Walker; Private Land Claims, Mr. Linn; Indian Affairs, Mr. White; Claims, Mr. Hubbard; Revolutionary Claims, Mr. Brown; Judiciary, Mr. Grundy; Post Office and Roads, Mr. Robinson; Roads and Canals, Mr. Hendricks; Pensions, Mr. Tomlinson; District of Columbia, Mr. Kent; Engaged Soldiers, Mr. Morris.

After the election had been made, the further election of the Committees was postponed until tomorrow.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Tipton, adopted a resolution to be in session for 30 days, in testimony of respect to the late D. Kinnard. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The Journal, having been read, the following Standing Committees were announced:

On Navy and Marine—Messrs Cambreleng, McKim, Loyal, Corwin, Johnson, of Tenn. Smith, Lawrence, Ingorsoll Owens.

Manufactures—Messrs J. Q. Adams, Denny, McManis, Webster, Giddon, Lee, Granger, Bynum, Forley, Whitley, of Conn.

Commerce—Messrs. Suberlynd, Henry Perce of R. I. Gillet, Phillips, Jackson of Tenn, Leigham, Cushman, McKoon.

Military Affairs—Messrs Johnson, of Kentucky, Ward, Thompson, of O., Bunch, M. Coy, Anthony, Mann of N. J., Cokes, Gloucester.

Naval Affairs—Messrs Jarrin, Milligen, Lowry Reed, Grayson, Parker, Wise, Ash, Grantland.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs Howard, Cramer, Hauger, Allen of Ky, Parks, Cushing, Jackson of Ga., Deane, of Pa., Fencher.

(The remaining names were not sent us by the reporter for want of time.)

The States were called, in their order for the presentation of petitions and memorials.

The Distribution Law.
Mr. Mercer offered a resolution, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill amending the 13th section of the Distribution Act of the last session, so as to release the States from any obligation to return the amount which they might receive under the same.

Mr. Mercer said his object was to remove any apprehension which the States might entertain as to their right to use the money proposed to be distributed among them; some of the States would be benefited by the apprehension that they would be specially called upon to return it. He wished the House would allow a day for the consideration of the subject, when it would be decided with or without debate.

Mr. Dallas hoped, he said, that the House would not appoint any day for taking up the resolution. It would serve no purpose but to consume the whole time of the session in debate, to the exclusion of all important business. The House, after a long deliberation and discussion, had last evening, determined the surplus ought to be distributed, and had asserted their right to distribute it. To amend the act in the manner proposed, would be to bring into doubt the power of Congress over its subject, and the validity of the law as it stood. He opposed to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Mercer asked ten yeas and nays, which were taken—yeas 126, nays 73, so the resolution was laid on the table.

MR. WISE OUT-HEROING HEROD.
Mr. Wise is again upon his stilts. He has begun with a set speech against the President—coupled to a resolution of sweeping enquiry into the conduct of every Executive department, without any limitation as to time, person, place or circumstance. The speech abounds in more than his usual tricks and extravagance. Nothing can stay his vengeance. Not the close of an expiring administration—not even the illness of the man whom he denounces—can stop him. Wise believes one-tenth of the things which he charges upon the President, and his cabinet, he has been recent to his duty. Instead of confining his enquiry to the various Executive departments, and reserving it for the close of his office, he has long since to have laid upon the table of the House of Representatives, articles of impeachment against Andrew Jackson himself. Had he fear being left in the same small minority, that Mr. Quincy was when he moved an impeachment against Mr. Jefferson?

Mr. Wise's last effort is from being a happy one. He talks to the eloquent—and fails in the effort. He takes out his denunciation with scraps of irrelevant history. His imagination caricatures the statement of every measure to which he alludes. The orator indeed is always in extremes—

In the Baltimore Van Buren Convention of 23, he urged a rigorous resolution of gratitude in behalf of General Jackson, which his friends could scarcely prevail on him to withdraw—and now he is hurling the fiercest thunderbolts of vengeance upon his head. But there is one allusion to the present weak condition of the President, than which nothing can be in viler taste. We lay it before our readers to show the ruthless lengths to which party fanaticism belongs.

My friend (Mr. P.) told them that they would not find that there was too much travel and fatigue, too much standing and talking, too much heat and excitement for a weak and infirm old man to bear. But still, they showed him about, in the heat of summer, and still they made him roar, until he frightened the People, who at last began to apprehend he was a lion come to devour their freedom of elections, and all else they valued as dear. Defeated in his mission, he at length became disgusted himself, chagrined and mortified. He returned to Washington through Ohio, and by the Cayandotte through Virginia again, and has been sick and disabled ever since. The loss of Tennessee, particularly the Hermitage, excited him still more, and this renewed excitement may have caused that hemorrhage at the lungs which has been pouring out the current of his life. At no moment since his return has he been able to write or dictate a message. There he has been lying, as it were, a dead lion, who could not even "shake the dew-drop from his nose," and his cough of infirmity has been haunted by the Perseus and Cleanders of his palace as by Vampires. In their hands he has fallen, and it is because this "set annual message" comes to us and the country reeking with the fumes of the Kitchen Cabinet, that it is what it is.

We pass over the extravagant and bitter strictures which he has made upon the message—the "set annual message," which he has charged upon the President's incapacity—the "supernatural non-protection" which he has charged upon the President's incapacity—the "set annual message," which he has charged upon the President's incapacity—the "set annual message," which he has charged upon the President's incapacity.

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United States Bank Notes.—The Bank of the United States has caused to be prepared plates for a new emission of notes, of the denominations of ten, twenty, and fifty, and one hundred dollars. They are beautifully engraved by Draper, Tappan, Longacre, & Co and the notes are signed by S. Mason for S. Jaudon, and by G. W. Fairman for N. Biddle. A fine view of the banking house from the North-west, stands at the head of the note, supported by the exponents of the value of the note. On each margin are three heads of distinguished Pennsylvanians. On one side are Benjamin West, William Penn and David Rittenhouse—on the other side are Robert Fulton, Benjamin Franklin and Robert Morris. The features of these heads exactly corresponded with those of the generally received likenesses of the great men for which they stand—and as the notes of every denomination which the bank will issue, will be exactly alike in all their lettering, and decorations, the denominational figures and words excepted, it follows that counterfeiting will be very difficult, and detection, even should the imitation be good, become very easy.

We are happy to see such specimens of the fine arts and trust they will tend not merely to begot, but what is more at the present time, satisfy, a taste for such productions.—U. S. Gazette.

About three o'clock yesterday morning, the basement story of the City Post Office was discovered to be on fire; which in about an hour spread to the apartments occupied by the Patent Office and the General Post Office. By daybreak nothing was left of this extensive building save the bare walls. The books and papers of the General Post Office were principally saved; but the entire contents of the City Post Office, and of the Patent Office, including all the valuable models and papers, were consumed.

All the mails had been sent off before the fire broke out. The letters and papers for this city, which arrived by the northern, southern, and western mails, during the night, were all destroyed.

A messenger was dispatched yesterday to Baltimore for mail bags; and it was expected that the Postmaster would be able to send off all the mails last night.

We can only announce the event at present; we hope by to-morrow that an investigation may enable us to say whether the occurrence was the effect of accident or design.—Globe, 10th inst.

THE NEW DOLLAR.
It gives us pleasure to announce that the dollar of our own mint is soon to make its appearance. For thirty years the coinage of the American dollar has been suspended; the money managers for the Government in the United States Bank, being interested to supersede the American eagle on the precious metals, by the eagle, in ink, on bank notes. We may hope that it will not be long before the money of the American people will become so familiar to them as to render description superfluous, which at present is the only way to introduce it to their acquaintance.

The face of the coin represents a full length figure of Liberty, seated on a rock, with the classic emblem of the pileus or liberty cap, surmounting a spear held in the left hand. The right hand rests on the American shield, with its thirteen stripes, crossed by a scroll, on which is the word Liberty.

The reverse represents the American eagle, on the wing, drawn accurately from nature; all the heraldic appendages of the old coin being discarded. Over the field are placed irregularly thirteen stars, the entrance of Michigan into the Union having been, it seems, anticipated.

The design of the face of the coin was drawn by Mr. Sully, and that of the reverse by Mr. Titian Peale; both under instructions from the Director of the Mint. The dies were executed by Mr. Gobrecht, one of the engravers of the mint.

This emission of dollars is the first coined at the mint since the year 1805. It is intended to adopt the same design in the other coins, as soon as it is practicable to do so.

The last Richmond Enquirer has the following just observations on the vote by which Mr. Van Buren has been elevated to the Presidency:

"We rejoice almost as much in the way in which Mr. Van Buren will be elected, as in his success. He is voted in upon no sectional grounds. He is a geographical candidate. His ticket embraces the votes of the extremes of the Union—of Maine as well as Louisiana. He has received votes on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line—on both sides of the Mississippi—on both sides of the Ohio—in the North as well as the South—in the West as well as the East—from the slaveholding as well as the non-slaveholding States. He has been elected by a great party on political principles, without regard to territorial lines. For the first time, Virginia has voted for a President beyond the Potomac. For the first time, the majority of the Southern States have voted for a Northern Candidate. Virginia stands in the ranks with her noble neighbor, North Carolina, and Alabama, and Louisiana, and Arkansas, and most probably Mississippi. We hail the signs with pleasure, because they are calculated to knit the Union firmer together, dissipate the designs of those who might have looked to the plan of a Southern Confederacy. Nothing is calculated to throw us upon such a scheme, but the one desperate and ultimate alternative, for which the fanatics will be held accountable to their injured and insulted country."

"With an election conducted on such principles, and consummated in the spirit of the American Union, we hope to see the North animated by a congenial spirit—respecting our civil institutions and our sacred rights—and considering us as brethren of the same common country—entitled not only to the strict justice, but kindred liberality which alone can bind this Union together. Need we add that we should never have given our vote to Martin Van Buren if we had not calculated upon his manifesting this American spirit—as well as strictly constructing

rights of the States, as well as the Union of the States.

Fatal Affray.—The Army and Navy Chronicle gives the following particulars of a personal rencontre, which took place at St. Simon's Sound, Georgia, on Monday, 24th of October, between two officers attached to the U. S. Brig Porpoise: "There had been a previous misunderstanding on board the vessel, between Passed Assistant Surgeon George W. PALMER and Passed Midshipman R. E. HOOD, acting Master of the Porpoise. On the day above mentioned they were on shore (accidentally, it is believed) at or near a public house, when the dispute was revived. After some words had passed, Dr. PALMER struck Mr. HOOD on the head with a poker or pair of tongs, and the blow felled him to the ground. As he was in the act of repeating it, Mr. HOOD drew a pistol from the pocket of his outside coat, and shot Dr. PALMER through the right breast. The shot did not prove immediately fatal as Dr. PALMER lingered until the 6th of November, when he expired.—Nat. Int.

Lamentable Homicide.—We learn by a gentleman from Versailles that Francis BURD, Esq. member elect of the House of Representatives of Kentucky from Woodford county, was killed in Versailles, on Saturday last, by a stab in the breast with a dirk, inflicted in a conflict with one—Smith, of the same county. Mr. Buford survived but a minute or two after receiving the stab. Smith was wounded in the fight. We forbear to mention particulars. Mr. Buford was a highly respectable citizen, and his untimely and sudden death is deeply deplored by a numerous circle of acquaintances, friends and connexions.

Singular and painful death.—Justice Horson yesterday held a view, at the City Hospital, on the body of Robert Bows, born in Ireland, aged about 26 years, who died at the above institution on Saturday night. The certificate of the attending physician set forth that his death was caused by a compound fracture of the skull, and a laceration of the brain. The manner in which he received those injuries are as follows: He was a laborer on the New Jersey Railroad, and was employed in blasting rocks at Bergen Hill. On Friday afternoon, after a blast had been exploded, he was standing with his face upturned, looking at the course of the fragments, when a small one fell directly on his forehead and root of his nose, and sinking into his skull, induced a compound fracture about two inches in length and one in breadth, penetrating the brain. He was immediately brought over to the city and placed in the hospital, where he lingered in great agony till Saturday evening, when death relieved him from further suffering.—Lancet.

Spareeek.—The Br. ship Barton, Capt. ANWEL, bound to this port, from Barbadoes, whence she sailed on the 4th ult. in ballast, consigned to G. Harvey, went ashore at half past 7 o'clock on Friday night last, on St. Helena Breakers, where she remained until 2 o'clock P. M. when she bilged and filled and her stern dropped out. Capt. A. finding she was fast going to pieces, abandoned her and took to the long boat, together with all the crew, and made for the shore, which they were unable to reach on account of the N. W. gale which was blowing at the time. All the clothes of the men, and \$18,000 in gold, were put into the boat at first, but finding her to leak badly, the clothes were thrown overboard in order to lighten her. On Saturday at half past 1 o'clock, they were fallen in with by the sloop Two Brothers, taken on board, and brought to town, having endured much suffering. At day light the same morning, after they abandoned the ship, they found themselves 11 miles from land.

Religion no Enemy to Pleasure.—One cause which impedes the reception of religion, even among the well disposed, is the garment of sadness in which poverty delight to suppose her dressed, and that life of horrid austerity and pining abstinence, which they pretend she enjoys. her disciples. And it were well if this were only the misrepresentation of her declared enemies; but, unhappily, it is the too frequent misconception of her judicious friends. But such an overcharged picture is not more unamiable than it is unlike; for, I will venture to affirm, that religion, with her beautiful and becoming sanctity, imposes fewer sacrifices, not only of rational but pleasurable enjoyment, than the uncontrolled dominion of any one vice. Her service is not only perfect safety, but perfect freedom! She is not so tyrannising as passion, so exalting as the world, nor so despotic as fashion. Let us try the case by a parallel, and examine it, not as affecting our virtue, but our pleasure. Does religion forbid the cheerful enjoyments of life as rigorously as avarice forbids them? Does she require such sacrifices of our care as ambition, or such renunciations of our quiet, as pride? Does devotion murder sleep like dissipation? Does she embitter life like discord, or abridge it like duelling? Does religion impose more mortifications as vanity? Vice has her martyrs; and the most austere and self-denying ascetic, (who mistakes the genius of christianity almost as much as her enemies,) never